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with the same amount of prescience as the psalmist, when he wrote : " Their line is gone out into all the earth ; " and that a railroad may fill a man's house with the smoke of bituminous coal, with dust and cinders, and rock him to sleep with the gentle vibrations and dulcet notes of sixty-ton engines ; would have gone far to create a healthier sentiment on the part of the rising generation, though the elder, like Ephraim, is so far joined to its idols, that it is better to let it alone—to save costs and vexation of spirit.

The work, however, is admirably planned and executed, and contains a very fair presentment of general principles, though defective in censure of the misapplication of these principles ; and gives a clearer view of the law of eminent domain than any work hitherto published on that subject. Even, as it is, it will furnish an excellent instrument to open the eyes of a purblind court ; and it cannot be too highly praised as a text-book for study.

One excellent feature, which might be adopted with advantage by other writers, is the appendix of recent cases, decided since the writing of the text, thus bringing the decisions down to the time of going to press. There is also an appendix of constitutional provisions, which, when compared with the decisions, serves to strongly emphasize the futility of human hopes and efforts.

R. D. S.

CHAPTERS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By JOHN WESTLAKE, Q. C., LL.D. Cambridge, England : University Press ; New York : MacMillan & Co., Publishers. 1894. Price, \$2.60.

The author of this latest work upon the subject of international law is at present the Whewell Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge. Although not intended primarily for use as a text-book in the class room, it is evidently the outcome of investigations engaged in for the purpose of teaching international law to students. It is not a book which could be of much use to a practitioner when called upon to deal with an actual case involving the subject

in question. It was obviously not written with that end in view. Its object is well stated by the author himself in the preface when he says that the book is not a detailed treatise on international law, but an attempt to stimulate and assist reflection on its principles. The author has disclosed the same purpose in the selection of his topics, which are rather subjects for abstract study of a general character than of direct practical application. Of the eleven chapters into which the work is divided one treats of international law in its relation to law in general; three chapters include brief biographies of seven of the more prominent among the early writers on this subject; still another discusses the elements of international law, which are traceable in the histories of Greece and Rome. One of the most valuable passages in the book occurs where the author points out the distinction between modern international law and the *jus gentium* of the Romans; and another where he explains that this science was prevented from reaching any great development at that time by the fact that such development requires the existence of a considerable number of States on an equal footing; whereas, at that period the Roman and Parthian empires divided the entire known world. Other chapters of the work, such as that upon the Empire of India, are of more interest to British readers than to our own students, as they contain nothing of general application. The chapter upon international rights of self-preservation, to which the reader naturally turns among the first, because of the prominence of that subject in recent diplomatic negotiations, is much too brief and discursive to give much satisfaction. To a lecturer upon international law in a college, or to a writer about to prepare a paper upon certain branches of the science, there is much in the present volume which would prove interesting and helpful. It can also be recommended to any one desirous of becoming a student of the subject from the historical standpoint, or to investigate a little more deeply than most writers go into the sources from which international law springs. Among other classes of readers the book is not likely to have a very wide circulation.

RUSSELL DUANE.